GUESTS OF THE HOOSIERS.

INDIANA TO ENTERTAIN THE PRESBY-TERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON SUGGESTED FOR MOD-ERATOR-THE PACIFIC COAST LIKELY TO

WIN THE PRIZE-IMPORTANT MAT-

TERS TO BE DISCUSSED. Warsaw, Ind., May 15 .- The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet at Winona Park, two miles from this place, next Thursday, May 20, and discuss questions of National and international importance, for Presbyterianism is worldwide in its constituency and influence, and under every sky the blue banner waves. While there are those who trace Presbyterian principles back to the Apostles of New Testament times, and even to Abraham, if not to Adam, it is a matter of historical record that the Westminster Confession of Faith, the acknowledged symbol of this important body, was adopted two hundred and fifty years ago. The Southern Assembly has prepared an elaborate programme in connection with its meeting in North Carolina this year, but the Northern Assembly apparently overlooked the fact that this was the proper year in which to commemorate the completion of the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church.

The first question of importance in the meeting of the General Assembly is the selection of Moderator, as the presiding officer is called. While the candidates are not as thick as the leaves at Vallom-brosa, they include an ex-President of the United States, an ex-Postmaster-General, a theological seminary professor and pastors and home mission-aries of greater or less National reputation. For several years, at the time of the heresy trials of Professor Briggs and Professor Smith, the Conservative party was in control, and no man whose theological opinions would not have satisfied John Calvin or John Knox was satisfactory to the majority. The Liberals sometimes declined to nominate a candidate, voting for that one selected by the Conservatives who seemed less ultra than his competitor, who, it must be added, was successful.

Last year, however, there was a change in the emper of the Assembly. The Rev. Dr. John Lansing Withrow, of Chicago, while nominated by a Conservative pastor and supported by many of the strongest men in that party, was elected, and he showed such a kindly spirit toward those who had been in the minority that it was impossible at times to tell where his theological blas, if he had He fulfilled all of the promises made in his behalf by Dr. John R. Davies, of New-York, who placed him in nomination. The opening ser-mon of the retiring Moderator strikes the keynote of the Assembly, as a rule, and Dr. Booth's elo-quent address on "Christian Union and Denomi-national Loyalty" was no exception. It is ex-rected that Dr. Withou will issue another irente pected that Dr. Withrow will issue another irente ermon next week HARMONY WITHOUT LOSS OF PRINCIPLE.

Dr. Booth appealed to the Assembly for a brotherly conference, that the differences which had divided the Presbyterian Church might be settled by arbitration and that light might be thrown upon the present perplexities, and thus afford indication as to what was desired in the way of an extension of Presbyterian liberty. The conference was not held, but the spirit of the Assembly was different from that of its predecessors for several years. Every effort was made by nearly all concerned to forget differences and to emphasize agreements. Harmony reigned without the sacrifice of principle. It would perhaps be say-ing too much to add that this outward appearance of unity was satisfactory to every one on either side, but it satisfied the majority in both parties. Among the candidates already suggested for

Moderator are ex-President Harrison, of Indianapolis; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; Professor Henry C. Minton, of San Francisco, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of Alaska. The names of Dr. R. F. Sample, of New-York; General Ralph E. Prime, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Horace B. Silliman, of Cohoes, N. Y., have also been mentioned. The friends of the clerical commissioners have suggested that a constitutional question will be raised if a layman is nominated. They declare that the Book-the constitution of the Presbyterian Church-requires that a clergyman should be the Moderator. While it is admitted that precedent is against a lay Moderator in the Assembly, so eminent a Synod as that of New-York had one last fall at its meeting in Brooklyn-General Prime. It has been reported that ex-President Harrison has asked his friends not to suggest his name, and the friends of Dr. Minton, Dr. Jackson and Mr. Wanamaker are correspondingly happy.

The Moderator must be an efficient presiding officer, with a thorough parliamentary knowledge, and he must also be able to appoint capable men reaching in their effect. Every one of the more than six hundred commissioners, for example, is appointed on one or more committees; many of them are on several committees, some of which are continued beyond the meeting of the Assembly, and few from year to year. Whenever a question arises which threatens to cause prolonged debate it is referred to a committee.

If General Harrison allows his name to be presented to the Assembly, he will have patriotism and confidence in his favor, and if his friends can persuade the commissioners that it is not contrary to the Book to have a layman in the Moderator's

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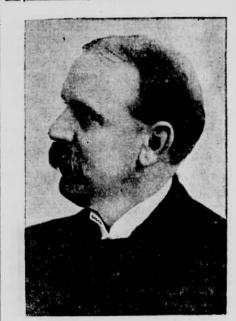
104 West 14th Street.

chair he will doubtless be elected. The strongest clerical candidate is the Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary

DR. MINTON, THE WESTERN CANDIDATE. Dr. Minton was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1835. His father's family is of English extraction, and his mother's-the Hannas-of Scotch-Irish. Educated at Washington and Jefferson College, being graduated with honors in 1879, he received his theological education at the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, from which he was graduated in 1882, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Washington. He had received call to the First Presbyterian Church of Duluth, Minn., and, partly with the hope of recuperating his impaired health, he accepted it and went to the Northwest, where he was ordained in June, 1883, by the Presbytery of St. Paul. The climate was too severe in Minnesota, and he was compelled to spend a large part of his first winter in Florida. Accordingly, in the fall of 1883, receiving a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, he sought the benefit that might come from that milder latitude, but after remaining there for a few months his physician advised him to give up all

work for the year. In 1884 Dr. Minton went to California and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose, Here he soon regained his health completely, and remained as pastor for six years. During that time he took a trip around the world, spending some fourteen months and visiting many of the foreign missionaries in Asiatic countries. In 1890 Dr. Minton accepted a call to St. John's Church in San Francisco, but before he was installed he was invited to become Stuart professor of systematic theology in the Presbyterian Seminary in that city. He has occupied that place ever since with credit to himself and usefulness to the Church. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1886, at Min-neapolis; in 1891, at Portland, and in 1894 at Saratoga. In the latter Assembly he had the honor of presenting for the office of Moderator the name of Dr. Arthur J. Brown, then of Portland, Ore., but now one of the secretaries of the Foreign Board. Minton's name had been suggested for the office that year, but he generously withdrew and in glowing terms placed his strongest rival in nomi-nation. Dr. Brown received . plurality of votes, but not a majority, and Dr. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, secured the prize.

Last summer Dr. Minton attended the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Glasgow, Scotland, and read a paper on the subject, "The Authority of the Catechisms and Confessions of the Reformed Churches Holding the Presbyterian System." He has received calls from churches in different parts of the



HENRY COLLIN MINTON Candidate for Moderator of the General Assembly.

East, but has preferred to remain on the Pacific Coast, In 1891 he married Miss Claire Louise Smith, the oldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Augustus Smith, pastor of the Northminster Presby-terian Church, of Philadelphia. Dr. Minton was Moderator of the Synod of California in 1890. He is a member by inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is now the chaplain of the California Commandery.

INDIANA A GENEROUS HOST.

Only once has Indiana entertained the Presbyterians, and then, in 1859, it was simply the Old School Branch, which met in Indianapolis. Since that time the denomination has increased four or tions aggregating \$4,000,000, with \$10,000,000 additional, used in congregational expenses. The invitation for the coming Assembly was, whole-souled, and it is significant that the Governor of the State is to be a commissioner, and that ex-President Harrison is to be here in the same capacity,

Winona was not so well known as a convention place as Saratoga or Chicago, and when the invita-tion was presented to the last Assembly the commissioners were not so enthusiastic as might have been desired, but when the Rev. Dr. Sol C. Dickey, as chairman and superintendent of home missions in Indiana, and as counsellor of the Winona Assembly and Summer School Association, had sup-plemented his effective speech with a written pledge, Asbury Park, Petoskey and San Francisco dismissed from further consideration. The following was the agreement which carried the

Assembly:

First—We promise to do everything in our power to perfect arrangements for the satisfactory entertainment of the General Assembly.

Second—To this end we will bear the expense of your visiting committee, that they may inspect our grounds and buildings and inform us what, in their judgment, is necessary for the comfort and satisfaction of the commissioners of the Assembly.

Third—We promise to furnish first-class hotel board at not more than \$2 a day. We piedge satisfactory boarding-house and hotel board at \$1 per day.

day.

Fourth—We will entertain the officers of the Assembly free of charge.

Fifth—We will make satisfactory arrangements to heat our auditorium, and agree to improve it so that it shall be ready for any emergency of cold or wet. Of course, in case we decide to erect a new auditorium, we will see that it meets the above conditions. One of the buildings will be floored.

Sixth—We agree to pay all expense of the Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. Dickey and Dr. Charles O. Little, with the

Dr. Dickey and Dr. Charles O. Little, with the officers of the Assembly, were appointed the Committee of Arrangements, with power to add to their number, and the railroad arrangements for the transporation of commissioners and others were intrusted to Dr. W. H. Roberts, the stated clerk. To make the question of the coming Assembly doubly sure, the last one adopted this resolution as a safeguard:

Resolved. That if the emergency should arise that it should be necessary to change the place fixed for the next meeting of the General Assembly, the Moderator, with the stated and permanent clerks, be and hereby are empowered to convene the next General Assembly at such place as they may deem expedient.

Having made the promises which he did, Dr Dickey has been extremely busy in fulfilling them. In response to an appeal from Mrs. D. B. Wells, of Fort Wayne, many churches throughout the State have promised to furnish one or more rooms in the Woman's Building, and it is expected that the churches of Indiana will be largely represented during the coming weeks. This new building, which is to be called Minnewawan Inn, has 248 sleepingrooms and a dining-room 35 feet wide and 110 feet Every room in the house is finished in nat-

SPECIAL BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED. Thirteen special committees are ordered to report at the coming Assembly. Alphabetically they are as follows: Candidates, Powers of Assembly and Presbytery, in care and licensure of; Church at Home and Abroad; Consensus Creed, Election of Pastors and Church Officers, Home Missions, Committee of Conference with Board, Narrative, Blank for; Omaha Theological Seminary; Presbyterian Building, New-York City; Reprinting Minutes, Statistical Blanks, Sabbath Observance, Systematic Beneficence and Temporalities, Methods of Man-

In addition to these special committees there are nineteen standing committees appointed on the sec-ond day of the Assembly: Bills and Overtures, Judicial Committee, Church Polity, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Sabbath-school Work, Church Erection, Theological Seminaries, Ministerial Reilef, Freedmen, Aid for Colleges, Correspondence, Benevolence, Natrative, Temperance, Leave of Absence, Mileage and

The chairmen of the standing committees are all clergymen, with the exception of those considering the financial questions—mileage and finance. By an unwritten law the chairman of the Com-

mittee on Bills and Overtures is the retiring Moderator, and the chairman of the Judiciai Committee is the unsuccessful rival of the new Moderator.

The representatives of the eight boards of the Church who are present at the Assembly are usually asked to suggest the men whom they would like to have appointed chairmen of the committees which deal with their boards. As the chairman writes the report which is presented to the As-sembly and makes the speech on the work of the Board, it is naturally desired that he should be, if not a champion of the policy of the Board, at least an earnest friend of the cause which he presents. Last year the chairman of one of the committees was not only not an ardent advocate of the Board's policy, but was understood to be an opponent of that policy, and as the result of the trenchant report and animated discussion which followed its presentation, a special committee was appointed to confer with the Board and to report at the next Assembly.

mittees, there are thirty-one committees on synod-ical records. Each standing committee consists of eleven ministers and ten elders, and each committee on synodical records of four ministers and three elders. With this great number of com-mittees and the large membership of each committee, every one of the commissioners receives an office, and a great deal more work than most of them care to undertake.

HOW TO BE TEMPERATE ABOUT TEMPER-

The topic which causes the greatest heat every year is temperance. Usually an afternoon or even-ing is given up to this subject, and sometimes it is carried into a second session. A large number of the commissioners are Prohibitionists, and they try to swing the assembly in favor of total absti-nence for the individual and prohibition for the Nation. Two years ago, at Pittsburg, the assem-bly went so far as to declare that the time had come when Christian men should make their influence felt directly and with power at the ballotbox, and all Presbyterian voters were urged to vote against the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The commissioners also declared by an overwhelming vote that, as there was a well-grounded belief that danger lay in the use of fermented wine at the communion table, t was the sense of the assembly that unfermented fruit of the vine fulfilled every condition in the elebration of the sacrament.

Last year the assembly was more conservative, but declared that since "intemperance is one of the greatest obstacles to the evangelization of the world, the Church should use every agency within its power to educate the rising generation in the true principles of Gospel temperance; should seek to arouse the conscience of all within its influence to the evils of intemperance; should insist in enforcing all laws that tend to restrain and control this gigantic sin, and encourage by all proper means the growth of a healthy public sentiment, and thereby bring about such changes in the law as will tend to destroy this great evil, and that it is the privilege and the duty of the Church to use every agency in its power-moral, educational and legal-to accomplish this purpose, but that it should ever be remembered that the mightiest weapon God has placed in the hands of the Church for the pulling down of this tremendous stronghold of sin is the glorious Gospel of the Lord

Jesus Christ. The spirit of reunion is again in the air, and the younger men in the Northern Church and in the Southern Church alike are willing to discuss a reunited Church, so far as North and South are concerned, and the laymen of Louisville have secured scores of signatures to the following resolution, which is to be presented to both assemblies:

which is to be presented to both assemblies:

Resolved, That we earnestly favor the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, commonly known as the Northern and Southern branches; that we deplore the present state of separation, and believe that it is an obstacle to the progress of Christianity and injurious to that body of Christians which adheres to the Presbyterian faith. That in the interest of the kingdom of Christ, and for its advancement, we are willing and heartily desire to see a union of the two branches, being willing to consider only the present and future good of the Church, and in this spirit we urge and recommend our brethren in all our churches, as individuals and officers, and in the capacity of sessions and presbyteries, to have such steps taken at the coming spring meetings as will bring about action on this subject at the next meetings of the general assemblies.

AN INVITATION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

AN INVITATION FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Action will be taken this year upon the adoption of the Westminster Standards, which were reported to the British Parliament in 1647 and adopted the following year. In view of that fact, the follow-ing action by the Presbytery of Philadelphia will doubtless settle the next meeting place of the as-

Whereas, It is proposed in the year 1898 to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the adoption by Parliament of the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms; and Whereas, There will be an eminent fitness in the General Assembly meeting on that historic anniversary year in the Witherspoon Building, named after the distinguished man who was the first moderator of the General Assembly, and who was prominent in the preparation of the constitution of our American Church as it was approved by synod; therefore

Resolved. That the Presbytery of Philadelphia.

"With regard to the surface contact of the balls." of our American Church as it was applicate by synoid; therefore

Resolved. That the Presbytery of Philadelphia extends a most cordial invitation to the General Assembly to meet in 1828 in Philadelphia, in Witherspoon Hall, in which, as it will seat lifteen hundred people, the sessions of the assembly can be comfortably held, and where, in adjacent rooms in the same building, committees of the assembly will find the most complete accommodations.

Resolved further. That a copy of this action be sent to the General Assembly's permanent committee on the next place of meeting and that the commissioners from this presbytery to the next assembly be instructed to urge upon the assembly the acceptance of the foregoing invitation.

Although the assembly does not begin until Thursday at 11 a. m., a conference of missions has been prepared which will begin on Tuesday at been prepared which will begin our desains at 2 p. m. and continue through Wednesday. To this conference are invited all foreign missionaries and candidates; all synodical and presbyterial chairmen or members of foreign mission committees who may be commissioners to the General Assembly, and representatives of the woman's boards and woman's synodical and presbyterial societies. The order of business at the assembly is as follows: On Thursday at 11 a. m. the Moderator will preach. After the sermon the formal constitution of the assembly takes place. At 2p. m. the roll is called and the new Moderator elected. In the evening the communion service is held, and the Moderator and clerks prepare the list of forty committees. On Friday morning the thirteen special committees, a legacy from the last assembly, begin to report. Usually the report is read, and if action can be taken without debate, the matter is disposed of then; otherwise, the subject is made a special order for an hour two or three days ahead. Reports, overtures, memorials and other papers from synods, presbyteries or individuals are first handed to the stated clerk and then distributed to the proper committees.

POPULAR AND STATED MEETINGS. 3 p. m. and continue through Wednesday. To this

POPULAR AND STATED MEETINGS.

The boards of the Church submit reports which are handed to the standing committees appointed to digest them and make suitable recommendato digest them and make suitable recommendations. The regular time allowed for the report of these committees varies from one and a baif to two and a haif hours, but this time is often modified by exciting topics in the assembly or in the reports of a certain committee. In the recent heresy trials the smaller boards were glad to have half an hour each. The several boards are to be considered as follows: Miristerial Relief, Saturday, 19 a. m.; Freedmen, Monday, 19 a. m.; Education, 3 p. m.; Home Missions, Tuesday, 19 a. m.; Aid for Colleges and Academies, Tuesday, 3 p. m., Foreign Missions, Wednesday, 19 a. m.; Publication and Sabbath-school Work, Wednesday, 3 p. m., Church Erection, Thursday, 3 p. m.; Benevolence, Thursday, 7:29 p. m.; Temperance, Friday 3 p. m.

In addition to these business meetings, there are seven so-called popular meetings, held in the evening, when no business is trainsacted, and where attendance by the commissioners is voluntary. They are: Friday, Preabyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Interest of the Church; Sunday, young people's meeting in behalf of home and foreign missions work; Friday, temperance; Sunday, aid for colleges and academies.

The following are the commissioners from New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis, the first half in each presbytery being ministers and the second half elders:

New-York—Robert F. Sample, George W. F. Birch, Alexander J. Kerr, Walter D. Buchanan, James G. Patterson, Daniel S. Gregory, Horace G. Miller, Oscar E. Boyd, Kiliaen Van Renselaer, Silas B. Brownell, Charles C. Savage, Henry W. Jessup, James Yereance and Robert Beggs.

Philadelphia—Mervin J. Eckeis, J. Wilbur Chapman, Stephen W. Dana, John S. MacIntosh, J. Gray Politon, Charles M. Alford, Joseph M. Collingwood, Hugh H. English, John Wanamaker, Samuel B. Huey, William R. Crabbe, J. T. McCance and James E. Tidball.

Chicago—John L. Withrow, Placide Boudrena, Augustus S. Carrier, Samuel F. Moore, John Chark Hill, James Frothingham, Elisha Gray, John tions. The regular time allowed for the report of these committees varies from one and a half to

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ANNOUNCES

workmanship upon all the parts of a wheel, and, were it done, an entire factory could be run on one wheel for months, if not for a year." "Is it not as easy to make a large part true as a

SAFETY THE FIRST REQUISITE IN CON-

STRUCTION, SAYS CHARLES

T. LUTHY.

A CHAT WITH THE MANUFACTURER OF THE

HIGHEST-PRICED WHEEL MADE IN THIS

COUNTRY-HOW QUALITY AFFECTS COST.

Charles T. Luthy is the manufacturer of a bi-

cycle which lists at a higher price than any other

wheel in this country. When he was seen, one

day last week, the reporter asked him this ques-

that justifies a selling price so much higher than

"Its quality," was the ready reply of the manu-

facturer, and he asked in return: "What makes

\$80 watch works superior to \$5 works, or a \$500 piano

worth more than one which costs \$100?" But the reporter answered this question by another, and

"Does a like difference in value exist in wheels

"If up to this time as great a difference has not

existed, there is certainly as much reason for it in

"Are wheels not already built like watches?"

"No; such a statement to a good machinist is ridiculous. Fine Swiss watches sell at \$500 and

over. The material in the works costs a few dollars and weighs a few ounces, and upon this sev-

eral hundred dollars' worth of fine work is be-

stowed. The material in a wheel weighs nearly twenty-five pounds, and consists of nearly che thousand separate pieces. It would be practically

impossible to bestow like careful and accurate

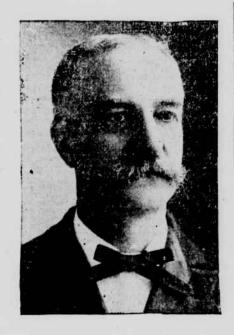
other wheels?"

conversation ensued:

as in pianos and watches?"

vheels as in pianos and watches."

"Certainly not. Go to Brown & Sharpe's and have them make for you a three-inch surfacing plate and a twenty-four-inch surfacing plate, both as near absolutely true as they can be made, and you will find out the difference. To explain further: The delicate parts of a watch are worked true to the ten-thousandth part of an inch, and even closer. Brown & Sharpe's two-inch micrometers are simply one inch extended. The screw with which the measuring is done is one inch long, and



CHARLES T. LUTHY.

the measuring is only done in the second inch from the jaw. The upper reach of a bicycle is about twenty-two inches long. Were a micrometer to measure this, constructed as they usually are, the ordinary change in temperature in one day alone would probably contract and expand the microme-ter several times as much as the allowable variation in the delicate part of a fine watch."

"Would such fine work all through a wheel be of sufficient practical benefit to justify the expense?"
"No, and I only made the explanation to show the impracticability of building a wheel all through

"With regard to the surface contact of the balls, the bearings are usually classed as two-point and three-point bearings."
"What is meant by two and three point bear-"What is meant by two and three points ings?"

"In the two-point, the balls touch at one place in the cup and at one place in the cone; in the three-point, the balls touch the cup at two places and in the cone at one place only."

"Which do you use?"

"Two-point."

"Do you consider them superior?"

"As made by us, we do, clse we should not use

them."
"In what respects, then, do these bearings differ from other like bearings."
"There are no bearings just like ours, so far as

from other like bearings?"

"There are no bearings just like ours, so far as I know."

"Wherein do they differ from the two-point bearings generally used?"

"It would take nours to answer this question specifically. Let me explain: The distribution of the weight over the correct number of bearing surfaces; the correct surface contact, quantitatively; the correct elevation in the ball race of the orbit, and its correct diameter; the axial deflection, and the orbital and axial revolutions, with correct resultants, are intricate problems in dynamics and higher mathematics, for the correct development of which we have studied, worked and experimented for fifteen months. Hitch three pairs of horses to a wagon. Of the first pair, let one horse pull to the right, the other to the left; of the second pair, let one stand still, the other kick up; of the third pair, let one pull ahead and the other back up, and they will not make much progress. They should all pull together. Just so with the bearings. The different things must work in perfect harmony. The best bearing that we could find, to start with, showed a running quality test of about labor, thought and experimenting, we have developed bearings that showed over 30 per cent. As a proof of my assertion, the rear wheel, chain on, with a few turns of the crank, will spin over nine minites before coming to a standstill."

"What do you consider the essentials in a good wheel?"

"What do you consider the essentials in a good wheel?"
"The first is strength."
"Why do you lay so much stress upon this?"
"Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and a wheel should, therefore, be correspondingly safe. It may not be your sister or my sister, your brother or my brother, your child or my child, that is hurt or killed, but it is always somebody's daring. All ride. The wheel has become the common carrier, and there is, therefore, all the more need that it be safe."
"Ought this matter to be regulated by law?"

carrier, and there is, therefore, all the more need that it be safe.

"Ought this matter to be regulated by law?"

"My thoughts have not run in that direction, and I am therefore not prepared to answer that. I think, however, it would be difficult, at present, to regulate it directly, and it will in a measure work out its own solution.

"In what manner?"

"Suits will necessarily be brought for injuries sustained through defective wheels, and courts will gradually hold more and more against the vendors of such wheels."

"Are not the rights of the buyer and seller fixed by the warranty under which the wheel is sold?"

"Yes. But what is that warranty?"

"I do not understand why you raise the doubt. Will you please explain?"

"Does the sale of a wheel carry with it an implied warranty that is not generally understood?"

"In the case of food there is an implied warranty that it is wholesome and fit for food. A bleycle is used wholly for human beings to ride upon, and, on an unsafe wheel, life and limb are constantly in danger. I cannot, therefore, see why courts will not gradually establish and adhere to the rule that a bicycle should be fit for a human being to ride upon, and that means that it should be constructed sufficiently strong to be reasonably safe."

"Has the price that the purchase: pays for the

be constructed sufficiently strong to be reasonably safe."

"Has the price that the purchaser pays for the wheel not something to do with this?"

"Possibly it may have. If a man pays \$500 or \$550 for a rice, light, easy running buggy, for his horse to pull, and then makes an ass of himself by seeing how cheap, how hard running and how risky a mount he can buy for himself to push and ride upon, he shows that he values himself less than his horse, and in case of injury damages should be awarded accordingly. The poor man who can only afford to buy a cheap wheel needs the protection of the law to its full extent."

MANY WATCH THE CYCLING PRACTICE. IMPROMPTU RACES RUN FOR THEIR BENEFIT BY THE MEN IN TRAINING AT MAN-HATTAN BEACH.

More than a thousand people, most of them cyday to watch the work of the crack racing men who are training for the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen to be held next Saturday. Many women were among the number, and they appeared to take as much interest in the work of the riders as

BEST POINTS IN A BICYCLE.

URIC ACID POISON. BUFFALO

Disintegrates, Breaks Down, and Eliminates "Mr. Luthy, what is there in your wheel Stone of the Kidneys or Bladder, Both Urle Acid and Phosphatic. Bright's Disease, Etc.

ANALYTICAL REPORT OF

Dr. A. GABRIEL POUCHET

Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris-Director of the Laboratory of the Consulting Committee of Public Hygiene of France. PARIS, February 12, 1897.

"The collections of disintegrated or broken down vesteri or renal enleuti which form the subject of the following analysis and researches, were sent me by Dector Edward Chambers Lated, resident subject of the tolories and Chambers Lettly resident physician Buffalo Lithin Springs, Virginia, U. S. A. They were discharged by different putients after the use of the mineral water of Buffalo Lithia Spring No. 2 for a variable time.

"I advise here from the experience of Doctor Laird the use of this mineral water, which has had with him a happy influence on the distinct of the ententi and their elimination. It is to demonstrate this manalysis.

"The collections of the disintegrated calculingualities of the entential water wat



These disintegrated renal calcult are very numerous, and present themselves in the forms of grains of various sizes (from that of the size of a pin to that of pea) of reddish yellow color, very hard and nucleus in



This disintegrated vesical calculus presents itself in the form of many fragments of a granular aspect of a grayish white color. They are easily broken, and the contexture of the fragments show that they are perous throughout. Chemical composition: Urate of ammonia-for the greater part. Carbonate of ammonia and



(Catculus "C" magnified 30 diameters.) Vesical calculus reduced to crystalline



(Calculus "D" magnified 7 diameters.) Vesical calculus thoroughly disintegrated.

ed) A. GABRIEL POUCHET.

According to distinguished Medical authority, trie Acid Poisoning shows itself in Gout, Rheumatism, Lithnemia, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Stone of the Kidneys and Biadder, Herpetiform Neuralgie Affections, Nervous Asthma, Nervous Headache, cases of Mental Depression, and in certain forms of Dyspepsia and Eczema.

Buffalo Lithia Water

dissolves and washes out of the system Uric Acid Deposit, and is Nature's own specific for these and all troubles of Uric Acid Acid Deposit, and all troubles of Uric Acid origin.

Taken as a common beverage or table water it acts as a preventive of Uric Acid deposit and of the distressing maindles caused by such deposit.

BUFFALC LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application. PROPRIETOR, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

Flint's Fine Furniture. SPECIAL BARGAINS,

Oak Nest Tables, - - - - - - \$10.00.

they sprinted around the cement oval as did the male enthusiasts. Every one had a favorite in the impromptu races which took place every few minutes, and the women usually chose the racing man who had the pretitest suit. There were sometimes as many as thirty riders on the track at a time, and many fast miles were recorded, notwithstanding the "ocean breezes" which swept down the homestretch and staggered many a novice. Powell, Fearing and Dawson, of Columbia University; Brown, Babcock, Krumm and T. R. Goodwin did the fastest work for the amateur contingent, while Kennedy, Ingraham, Stevens and big Wells, of California, all of Shafer's string, together with "Joe" Harrison and "Teddy" Goodwin, of the locals, did the fastest work among the money-chasers. To accommodate people who desire to watch the men in training, the Long Island Railroad will run special trains daily this week from the East Thirty-fourth-et, ferry, at 9 a. m. and 119, 3:10 and 5:10 p. m. Trains from Brooklyn will leave Flatbush-ave, at 9:20 a. m. and 1:25, 3:25 and 6 p. m.

Bicpcles.

Mammoth Sale of Bicycle Clothing

SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY.

162 BICYCLE SUITS \$2.75

COATS. We have a thousand or more individual Coats of the

			*******	3.71
			*******	4.00
۰	*****	*********	********	

The right kind of Trousers, without box extension bottoms.					
OF TE Tennens at				8	1.2
S.00 Trousers, at	***	*****	******	****	200
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irely as represented and satisfi-	not	ory to	rou. I	What	coul
be fairer?		(0.000)	e e e e e e e e e e e e		
de mante.					

The Greatest Offer of the Year!

BICYCLES \$50 SPALDING On installments \$10 extra. 1896 Models. New and in Perfect Con-dition. Sold with a Guarantee.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co. 126-130 Nassau St. 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Crescent

HANDSOMEST, strongest, sim-plest, swiftest and most durable. Crescent prices are right—not a dollar added for reputation—and these prices are the same to everyone.

Bicycles.

36 WARREN ST., NEW YORK Agents everywhere

STEARNS BICYCLES

'96 MODELS

Tinkham Cycle Co,, 306-310 West 59th St.

> Don't be left behind on a " good enough."

> Remington **Bicycles**

are cheaper in the end.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY 313 B'way, 59th St. and Grand Circle, Ne 533 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

ANY ONE CAN NOW HAVE

THE SPENCER BRAKE APPLIED ON WHEELS, OLD OR NEW.
Call or write for particulars.
THE SPENCER BRAKE CO.,
320 Broadway, New York

with a membership of fifty. John J. Thompson is the captain. The club will leave the Branch at 1 o'clock next Saturday afternoon for a run to En-glewood. N. J., and return, a distance of twenty-nve miles.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. There was practically no change in the condition of the

petroleum market last week. The completed report of the pipe lines for April shows a heavy falling off in shipments from March. Shipments were close to those in January, when they were the smallest of the year. The April runs were a little below those in March. The total production in Pennsylvania for the first four months of this year makes a daily average of 91,743 barrels. For the entire year 1896 the daily average was 91,000 barrels. The increase in net stocks above ground last month was 203,977 barrels, against a gain in March of 111.473 barrels, and in February of 399,586 barrels. Stocks have been increasing steadily since June, 1805, and they are now larger than in any month since March, 1804, when they ere 10,973,488 barrels.

We present our usual table of pipe line movem compiled from the figures of "The Oil City Derrick"; Figures in bbls.— Apr. '95. Apr. '96. Mar. '97. Apr. '97. Total receipts... 2,564.065 2,879.698 2,911,171 2,780,55. Total delivertes . 2,779,233 2,223,002 2,773,133 2,453,72; Daily av' ex. r'pts -7, 173 21, 884 4, 454 11, 193 Net stocks....... 4,545, 784 6,532, 233 10, 221, 650 10,556,847

*Excess delivertes. The partial pipe line returns from May 1 to 12 (charters to the 13th inclusive) are as follows: Excess runs 9:,674 7.890 10.20 barters 800,053 61,000 52,285

RAILROAD MEN FORM A BICYCLE CLUB.

A bicycle club has been formed at the Railroad

Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association,

Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association,

Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association,

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